Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 70, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1790. [Whole No. 174.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,

EVERY friend to the mercantile intereſt of the United States muſt ſee with pleaſure the exertions of an honorable member of Congreſs, from this State, for the improvement of the maritime and commercial law. The bill *for the regulation of mariners in the merchants' ſervice*, which he brought in at the laſt ſeſſion, does the higheſt honor to his patriotiſm and abilities, and the greateſt expectations are entertained from the *affreightment bill*, which he is now about to lay before Congreſs.

It has been obſerved with wonder, that England, the greateſt commercial country in the world, is the only one that is not in poſſeſſion of a complete regular code of maritime and commercial juriſprudence; and that her judges are often obliged to borrow their notions on thoſe ſubjects from the ordinances and writers of other countries. France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and even the little confederacy of the Hanſe towns, all have maritime ordinances. The ordinance of Philip the ſecond, of Spain, and the ordinances of Bilboa are juſtly admired; and the ordinances of Lewis the fourteenth, of France, have ſtamped the fame of that monarch as a legiſlator, and are become in a great degree the general law of the commercial world. Was ſuch an ordinance, ſuited to the particular circumſtances of this country, to be compiled from the variety of rich materials that we have now before us, and be promulgated in the United States under the Preſidency of a WASHINGTON, it would not diminiſh any thing from the great character that he has acquired as a promoter of the happineſs of man. It would be highly uſeful and ſatisfactory to merchants and mariners, by eſtabliſhing ſettled rules for their reſpective dealings and preventing many law-ſuits among them, and perhaps, and it is very probable it would be the caſe, we ſhould have the honor of dictating laws to that country from which we have ſo long received them; for there is no doubt that if the principles eſtabliſhed in the propoſed ordinance were founded on juſtice and equity, Britain would adopt them in preference to thoſe which ſhe is now obliged to look for in the laws of other countries.

Such a work is not perhaps ſo arduous as ſome perſons might be apt to imagine. A ſmall committee of lawyers and merchants would probably be able to perfect it and report a plan to Congreſs in the ſpace of two years; the expence would be trifling, the honor would be great and the utility permanent; merchants have alſo long wiſhed to have particular courts appointed for the deciſion of their own differences; ſuch courts are eſtabliſhed in almoſt every part of the world. The court of admiralty in England was originally inſtituted for thoſe purpoſes, but their too great attachment to the forms of the Roman juriſprudence, and the juſt jealouſy of the courts of common law on that account prevented the deſired effect. Certain it is, that matters reſpecting freight, inſurance, bottomry, pilotage, piracy, captures, fitting out and repairing ſhips and veſſels, mariner's wages, bills of exchange, bankruptcies and the numerous other matters that relate to maritime and commercial affairs, are ſufficiently extenſive and intricate to become the object of a particular court of judicature. One judge, ſkilled in the laws, with two aſſeſſors taken from the body of the merchants, in the principal ſea-ports of the United States, might perhaps conſtitute a proper maritime and commercial court, with an appeal to ſome ſuperior court of reviſion. Trial by jury might be preſerved in thoſe caſes to which it properly applies; and as to the expence, there is little doubt but the merchants themſelves would be glad to contribute to it, as the court would be inſtituted for their own immediate advantages. It would be improper to ſuggeſt more, perhaps I have already ſuggeſted too much.

A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.

FROM THE (BOSTON) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

LATEST FRENCH ADVICES.

[An obliging correſpondent having favoured us with *Paris* papers, from the 1ſt to the 14th of October, we are enabled to furniſh our readers with FRENCH INFORMATION 16 days later than hath been before received.]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Oct. 6.

A LETTER was received from the Keeper of the Seals, informing that the Decrees which ſuppreſs the preſent Courts of Juſtice, and eſtabliſh new ones, had been received by the Chambers of the Parliament of Rouen, Bourdeaux, Toulouſe, Douai, &c.—That the Parliament of Toulouſe, on receiving them, came to the following reſolution, which he laid before the Aſſembly.

Extract of the Reſolve of the Parliament of Toulouſe.

"The Court conſidering that the French Monarchy is verging rapidly to the moment of its diſſolution, &c. *Proteſts*, in behalf of their *Lord* the *King*, the *Clergy*, the *Nobility*, and all the citizens, againſt all *attempts on the rights of the Crown—the annihilation of the Nobility, and the total overthrow of the French Monarchy:* Againſt all Edicts, Declarations, and Letters Patent, tending to the ſuppreſſion of this Court—and the diſmemberment of the province of Languedoc; againſt all attempts made upon religion, upon the dignity of its Miniſters, and upon the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Church, and its Liberties: And whereas the records made by this Chamber ſince the 15th November laſt were only proviſionary, they are hereby declared of no validity or effect: The ſaid Court ordains, that the preſent Reſolution ſhall be tranſcribed upon its records, as a teſtimony of their principles, and as a Memorial that the Magiſtrates who compoſe it, and the people whom they repreſent, are devoted to *the King, and to the Nation:* They alſo ordain, that a copy of this Reſolve ſhall be ſent to the ſaid Lord the *King*. *Done at Toulouſe, 27th Sept.* 1790."

After it was read, Mr. *Robeſpierre* roſe. "I obſerve, ſaid he, that this Aſſembly cannot but view the Members of the Parliament of *Toulouſe*, as weak enemies, vanquiſhed and ſunk under the weight of the public opinion. I beg that we may diſcover that moderation—that prudent firmneſs, which is the ſureſt evidence of ſtrength and the diſtinguiſhing trait of power. *Sirs*, treat the Members of this Parliament, as enemies of the Nation in a manifeſt delirium. I requeſt then, they may be brought to this bar." This propoſal excited great murmurs—many Members, among others, Mr. *Camus*, moved, that the affair might be ſubmitted to the committee on reports, to report the day after to-morrow; but others propoſed to ſubmit it to the Committee on the Conſtitution. The laſt motion was carried.

Oct. 9.—The National Aſſembly decree, that the National Loans opened by virtue of former decrees, ſhall be ſhut from the day of the publication of the decree.

The new aſſignats [paper-money] created by the decree of 29th Sept. ſhall be in Notes of 2000, 500, 200, 100, 80, 70, 60, and 50 livres each.

[*The following very important Decree is prefaced by a lengthy ſpeech of M.* BARNAVE, *in which he gives the Aſſembly a particular detail of occurrences in the Colonies, particularly ſome illegal meaſures of the Municipal Aſſembly of* St. Marc, *in the iſland of* St. Domingo—*At the cloſe of which he introduced the following Decree, which was adopted*—]

Oct. 12. The National Aſſembly, after having heard their committee on the ſubject of the colonies, upon the ſituation of the iſland of St. Domingo, and the events which have there taken place, conſidering that the principles of the Conſtitution have been violated, the execution of their decrees ſuſpended, and the public tranquility diſturbed by the acts of the General Aſſembly ſitting at St. Marc—conſidering alſo that the National Aſſembly has promiſed to the colonies the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of laws the moſt proper to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of their property; that they have in order to quiet their alarms early announced to them the intention of hearing their voice on every change which might be propoſed in the laws prohibitive of commerce, and their firm determination of eſtabliſhing as conſtitutional articles in their organization, that no perſonal laws ſhould be decreed for the colonies, but upon the ſpecial and formal requeſt of the colonial Aſſemblies—that they have been ſolicitous that the colonies of St. Domingo ſhould realize theſe diſpoſitions, by ſecuring to them the execution of the decrees of the 8th and 28th of March, and taking every meaſure neceſſary to eſtabliſh public order and tranquility—

DECLARES—the pretended decrees and acts iſſued from the Aſſembly appointed at St. Marc, under the title of the General Aſſembly of the French diviſion of St. Domingo, an outrageous attempt againſt the national ſovereignty and legiſlative power, and decrees that they are null and incapable of being put in execution—declares the ſaid aſſembly deprived of its power, and all its members ſtripped of the character of deputies of the Colonial Aſſembly of St. Domingo—

DECLARES—that the Provincial Aſſembly of the North, the citizens of the town of Cape-Francois, the pariſh of Croix de Bouguets, and all thoſe who have remained faithful to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, the volunteers of Port-au-Prince, thoſe of St. Marc, the patriotic troops of the Cape, and all other active citizens who have been guided by the ſame principles, have glorioufly performed all the duties belonging to the title of Frenchmen, and are thanked in the name of the nation by the National Aſſembly—

DECLARES—that the governor general of St. Domingo, thoſe officers of rank who have faithfully ſerved under his orders, and eſpecially the Sieurs Vincent and de Mauduit, have glorioufly performed the duties of their functions—

DECREES—that the King ſhall be requeſted to give orders, that the decrees and inſtructions of the 8th and 28th of March laſt, ſhall be put in execution in the Colony of St. Domingo—that in conſequence they ſhall immediately proceed [if it has not yet been done] to the formation of a new Colonial Aſſembly, according to the rules preſcribed by the ſaid inſtructions, and to conform to them preciſely—

DECREES—that all eſtabliſhed laws ſhall continue to be executed in the colony of St. Domingo, until new laws are ſubſtituted, following the ſteps preſented by the decrees aforeſaid—

DECREES, notwithſtanding, that until the organization of the tribunals in the ſaid colony, the Supreme Council of the Cape ſhall be continued in the form in which it was eſtabliſhed; and that the judgment therein rendered, ſince Jan. 10, ſhall not be ſet aſide by reaſon of the illegality of the tribunal.

DECREES—that the King ſhall be requeſted, in order to preſerve the tranquility of the colony, to ſend there two ſhips of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates, and to complete the number of the regiments at the Cape and Port-au-Prince—

DECREES alſo—that the members of the before mentioned General Aſſembly of St. Domingo, and the other perſons ſent from the National Aſſembly by the Decree of Sept. 20th, ſhall remain in the ſame condition until further orders are taken reſpecting them.

BOURDEAUX, SEPT. 30.

This day at noon the corporation with the Mayor at their head and preceded by the trumpets of the city and a detachment of the municipal guard on foot, proceeded to the court-houſe, Place de Lombuice, in conformity to the decree of the National Aſſembly of the 7th of this month ſanctioned by the King, to ſet the ſeals upon the regiſtry, archives, and other depoſits of papers and the records of the ancient tribunal, formerly the parliament. This formality, which drew together a large concourſe of ſpectators, was finiſhed without the leaſt diſturbance; the officers of the corporation were received at the entrance into the court with univerſal acclamations. A ſingle picquet of the National cavalry were held in readineſs during this operation, which will not be one of the leaſt brilliant epochs of our hiſtory.—Thus then is fallen that ancient oak, whoſe root ſprung from the foundations of monarchy, and whoſe proud top has ſo often braved the thunder: The traveller contemplates with ſome remains of horror this enormous trunk which lately threatened to bury the ſtate in its fall, now laying in the duſt, and bleſſes the victorious hand which has thrown it down.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 7, 1790.

AS the partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of JANUARY, 1791, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

Subſcriptions are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D C. CLAYPOOLE.

NEWBERN, *(N. Carolina)* Dec 9.

We hear from the territory of the United States that his Excellency Governor BLOUNT arrived there about the middle of October laſt, and has ſince viſited the counties of Waſhington, Sullivan and Greene. The people there are very much pleaſed with the change of government, and have received their Chief Magiſtrate with every mark of reſpect and confidence. We have been favored with the addreſs preſented to him in Greene county.

To his Excellency WILLIAM BLOUNT, Eſquire; Governor over the Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio.

The addreſs of the officers, and other inhabitants of the County of Greene, in the ſaid Territory.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE have long ſince been convinced of the utility of a ſeparation from the State of North-Carolina on conſtitutional principles: through the liberal policy of that State, the period is now arrived. We have now obtained the completion of our wiſhes. A government is nearly organized under the auſpices of Congreſs that bids fair to ſecure our happineſs and tranquility. Permit us with the utmoſt ſincerity to aſſure you, ſir, that among the various ſteps that conduced to bring us to our preſent ſituation, none gave us more ſenſible pleaſure than hearing of your appointment to be our Chief Magiſtrate. Your patriotic, and amiable character made us readily conclude that your preſent important office could not confer on you any additional dignity, but might eaſily borrow dignity from you. Anticipating our future happy proſpects we congratulated each other on an appointment ſo pleaſing to us all. Your preſence has realized our expectations and from your former ſteady attachment to the intereſt of the weſtern country we are fully convinced that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. But amidſt our pleaſing contemplation of the happy effects of your adminiſtration under the patronage of Congreſs, we cannot forget that the beſt and wiſeſt plans that can be framed to promote the felicity of any country will not accompliſh that end without the confidence and concurrence of the people. We beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that in our ſeveral ſtations, we will chearfully concur in ſupporting the dignity and the energy of government, fully ſenſible that none but an efficient government can ſecure our true intereſt, honor and proſperity.

Signed by order and on behalf of the committee.
JOHN SEVIER.

We learn from Fayetteville, that the general aſſembly go on in a manner unuſually ſlow—they have paſſed an act altering the time of holding their future ſeſſions, from the firſt Monday in November to the firſt Monday in December—and an act to prevent any member of Congreſs, and all other perſons holding any appointment under the United States from exerciſing any office or appointment of emolument or truſt in this State; the appointment or office of a juſtice of the peace excepted. They have rejected the bill for carrying into effect the ordinance of the Convention at Hillſborough, reſpecting the ſeat of government, by the vote of the chair in the Senate—they have before them a bill making alterations in the judicial ſyſtem, which, it is ſuppoſed, will paſs—a bill for placing in the office of the Commiſſioner of loans, the certificates, &c. of the ſtate, at preſent in the hands of the Treaſurer and Comptroller, and for purchaſing others to be diſpoſed of in the like manner—and a bill for dividing the ſtate into five diſtricts for the election of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, which is as yet a ſkeleton. The Aſſembly, it is ſuppoſed, will ſit until Chriſtmas—great diſcord among the members, excited principally by the balloting for the place where the next Aſſembly ſhall be held, which is not yet determined on—Newbern has hitherto ſtood fair and failed; Tarborough it ſeems is next to be tried. No leſs than ten members of the eaſtern diſtricts are abſent.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sketch of the Debates on the MILITIA BILL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

THE houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. The amendments were read by the clerk. An amendment to the amendment propoſed by Mr. Heiſter was moved by Mr. Boudinot—that the perſons of the militia ſhould be exempt from civil proceſs on the days of rendezvous.

Mr. Livermore oppoſed the motion—he conceived it was an unconſtitutioual interference with the internal police of the individual ſtates. The ſtates have an excluſive right, ſaid he, to regulate the times of training the militia; and Congreſs has no right to ſay that the citizens ſhll or ſhall not be liable to a legal arreſt on ſuch occaſions.

Mr. Boudinot admitted that there was ſome weight in Mr. Livermore's objections; but at the ſame time obſerved, that the principle once admitted that Congreſs has a power to diſcipline the militia, every incidental power to carry that idea into effect muſt follow—he ſhould however reſerve himſelf to offer ſome further remarks on the ſubject.

The queſtion being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative. The amendment, as thus amended, was put and carried.

Mr. Bloodworth propoſed an amendment to the 2d ſection, by which all perſons exempted by the laws of the reſpective ſtates, ſhould alſo be exempted by this law. This was objected to by ſeveral members.

Mr. Livermore ſaid it was ſo general, that it opened the door to an almoſt univerſal exemption—it likewiſe involved an uncertainty with reſpect to the preſent and future laws of the ſeveral ſtates, which ought not, in his opinion, to be admitted.

Mr. Bloodworth ſaid he moved the amendment, becauſe he was fully perſuaded that the United States had nothing to do with the exemptions heretofore uſually made by the particular ſtates. It is proper for Congreſs only to exempt their own particular officers; but he conſidered the bill of a very important nature, one that will undergo the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, and may either be made very agreeable to the ſtates, or very much the reverſe. He adverted to the conſtitution, and ſaid that the powers of Congreſs only extend to the mere arrangement of the militia; but, in its preſent form, it is a government bill, and goes to the minutæ of the regulations in the militia.

Mr. Giles objected to the motion: he conſidered the ſection, as it ſtood without the amendment, uſeleſs, and therefore the amendment is unneceſſary; for if the ſtates poſſeſs the power of making the exemptions in themſelves, they cannot be deprived of it. He was conſequently againſt the preſent motion, and ſhould move to obliterate the whole, ſo far as it interferes with the power of the particular ſtates.

Mr. Sherman was oppoſed to the particular interference of the general government, any further than they are expreſsly warranted by the Conſtitution. The powers of Congreſs he contended were very much limited in reſpect to the militia. He moved a more general modification of the ſection; by which the officers of the general government, ſuch as the Members of Congreſs, the Executive Officers, Poſt-Officers, and Mail Carriers, ſhould be deſignated, and all other perſons that are, or ſhall be exempted by the laws of the ſeveral States.

Mr. Bloodworth acceded to this modification.

Mr. Giles objected to the propoſition as amended, as blending and confuſing the powers of the general government with thoſe of the particular States. He objected to it as it went to extend the privileges of the Members of Congreſs, whoſe privileges are defined in the Conſtitution. He objected to it alſo as it violates the principle which had before been laid down, that the law-makers ought to ſympathiſe with thoſe on whom the laws are deſigned to operate, and purſuing the idea ſaid, Congreſs may go on to exempt themſelves from every public duty.

Mr. Williamſon adverting to the Conſtitution ſaid, that it was plain Congreſs are to provide for arming and diſciplining the militia; but who are the militia? Such men he preſumed, as are declared to be ſo by the laws of the particular States, and on this principle he was led to ſuppoſe that the militia ought to conſiſt of the whole body of citizens without exception. If this conſtruction be juſt, the propriety of the motion is apparent. He did not anticipate an abuſe of the power of exemption on the part of the States: He thought the period far diſtant when the United States would truſt their defence to mercenaries. He objected to the numerous exemptions propoſed to be made by the general government, and obſerved that he feared great impoſitions and evaſions would be practiſed in conſequence of them—the power will be exerciſed by the States, and ought not to be by Congreſs.

Mr. Burke ſaid no man was in favor of an efficient and competent militia more than he was; but the various exemptions contended for are ſo many, that he conceived the conſequences would be ſubverſive of the whole plan: Obſervations had been thrown out which he was ſorry to hear, that except theſe exemptions took place, the bill would be loſt. He then mentioned the ſeveral claſſes propoſed to be exempted, by which he ſaid the whole country would in effect be divided into two tribes—and the rich, the governors, and rulers of the land, would be relieved from the burden, while the mechanics, the farmers, the laborers, the hard-working part of the community, would be made to ſuſtain the whole weight of the ſervice in defending the country: He was oppoſed to exempting Members of Congreſs; in the receſs they may attend militia duty; it was agreeable to the practice of S. Carolina; he had himſelf performed militia duty during the receſs. He thought that all ſhould equally be made to turn out in the ranks, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, and thus make the militia honorable. I know ſaid he it is the policy of the day to make the militia odious; but I hope ſuch policy will not be adopted by this houſe. He was not however oppoſed to all exemptions; he would exempt the people called Quakers, and all perſons religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, Stage-Drivers, and Inſtructors of youth; but their pupils, the ſtudents in colleges and ſeminaries of learning, ſhould not be exempted: Youth is the proper time to acquire military knowledge. He hoped that the houſe would not make too diſtinct tribes or claſſes of people.—There ought to be no ſuch diſtinctions in a free country.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid he was ſorry that his hon. friend was ſo determined to have two tribes of people; but he ſat out with that reſolution and now concludes with the ſame idea.——He then adverted to the exemption of Quakers, provided for in the bill. He ſaid that the operation of this privilege would be to make the whole community turn Quakers, and in this way it would eſtabliſh the religion of that denomination, more effectually than any poſitive law could any perſuaſion whatever.——He enlarged on the obligations which every man owes to ſociety, to afford his perſonal ſervices to aſſiſt and defend the community; protection and ſervice are reciprocal. Thoſe who are exempted ought to pay a full equivalent on every principle of juſtice and equity.——He then adverted to exemptions generally, and advocated thoſe of the Members of Congreſs; but with reſpect to all others, he was abſolutely oppoſed to them; and ſaid they were ſo numerous as to deſtroy the militia bill altogether. The conſequence would be, we muſt reſort to a ſtanding force for the general defence.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to giving the general power of making ſuch exemptions as they pleaſe to the ſeveral States: The legiſlature of the Union is competent to making ſuch as are neceſſary. He enlarged on the miſchievous conſequences of delegating this power: It will, ſaid he, deſtroy every appearance of uniformity; Nor is there any danger that the members of the houſe will abuſe this power by undue exemptions. With reſpect to the Quakers, he replied to ſome obſervations of Mr. Jackſon, who had aſked, what will become of our boaſted independence in caſe of the exemption of the Quakers? He aſked, were there no Quakers in the late war?——He adverted to the conduct of the firſt ſettlers of Pennſylvania, who were Quakers; their peaceful principles were productive of the happieſt conſequences; and in this view their conduct has been an example, which, in proportion as mankind ſhall recede from the force of turbulent paſſions, will be more and more imitated. He however ſuppoſed that an equivalent might be aſſeſſed on theſe people, without difficulty, and which from their numbers, ſuppoſed to be one twentieth part of the people, would amount to a ſum ſufficient to ſupport a militia; at leaſt to furniſh them with arms, drums, colors, &c.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that it appeared to him that the object of the motion is to revive a ſubject which has already been decided in the committee; he had not however altered his opinion, he ſtill thought that it would be impolitic if not dangerous to delegate a power which they can exerciſe themſelves.

He adverted to the obſervations of Mr. Giles, that Congreſs cannot extend their privileges—and obſerved that the clauſe in the conſtitution refers to the privileges of being exempt from arreſt, that they may not be precluded from attending their duty in Congreſs; with reſpect to its being an extenſion of their privileges to provide for their exemption—there cannot be any force in this, as it is conceded that Congreſs may deſignate the age of the militia—now if their ages are reſtricted from 18 to 45, it effectually exempts all the members of Congreſs—but this exemption from arreſt is not the only privilege that members of Congreſs poſſeſs—and he had no doubt of their right in the preſent caſe to exempt themſelves; the expediency of the meaſure, is abundantly ſanctioned by the practice of every State in the union.

Mr. Boudinot aſked what is the object of the bill? It is to provide a uniform militia, competent to the defence of the country—it is not to take money out of the pockets of the people. He then adverted to the idea that was maintained by ſeveral gentlemen, that the militia ought to conſiſt of every perſon in the United States, and ſaid that this, ſo far from conducing to the formation of a national defence, would prove the reverſe; for it would neceſſarily include perſons religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, men in years not able to bear them, and a great variety of characters not ſuitable to bear them.

With reſpect to exemptions he contended, that the right of Congreſs to make them is already conceded; for it is already agreed that the militia ſhall conſiſt of perſons of particular ages, conſequently all under 18 and above 45 are expreſsly exempted; the reverſe of this principle will give the ſtates the abſolute controul of the general government. He then obſerved that the amendment ought not to be adopted; becauſe it would be throwing a burthen on others, which Congreſs ought to bear themſelves; becauſe it will deſtroy every idea of uniformity; becauſe it inveſts a power in the ſtates to impoſe fines and penalties which may operate grievouſly on many deſcriptions of perſons; becauſe it inveſts a power in the States to impoſe fines and penalties which may operate oppreſſively on many deſcriptions of perſons, becauſe it inveſts the States with a power to make partial exemptions, create invidious diſtinctions, and excite unwarrantable competitions among different claſſes and profeſſions.——He then adverted to the Quakers, and aſked, what would become of our independence, if one thouſand troops were to attack us, and we had an army of 10000 Quakers to oppoſe them: What dependence can be had on men, who are forced into the field? He had truſted that the rights of men were ſo well defined at this enlightened period, that the principles which had been advanced, would not have been applied on this occaſion. He entered into a defence of the exemptions generally provided for, and juſtified them on principles of juſtice and policy. He was ſorry that the diſtinctions mentioned by the gentleman from S. Carolina, had been brought forward. He had no idea of different tribes or claſſes: The members of this houſe at the end of every two years, revert to the maſs of the people, and then become liable to bear their proportion of militia duty as well as their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Madiſon moved to inſert, among the exemptions, perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms. It is the glory of our country, ſaid he, that a more ſacred regard to the rights of mankind is preſerved, than has heretofore been known. The Quakers merit ſome attention on this delicate point, liberty of conſcience: When they had it in their own power to eſtabliſh their religion by law, they did not: He was diſpoſed to make the exemption gratuitous, but ſuppoſed it impracticable. He replied to Mr. Jackſon's obſervation, that exempting ſuch perſons would induce the people generally to turn Quakers. He did not believe that the citizens of the United States would hypocritically renounce their principles, their conſcience, and their God, for the ſake of enjoying the exemption.

Mr. Sherman ſeconded this motion. He ſaid that perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, could not be compelled to do it; for ſuch perſons will rather ſuffer death than commit moral evil; they may be puniſhed it is true, by fines and penalties; but whether this would be eligible or not remains to be determined. We however have the ſenſe of theſe people on the ſubject. He ſuggeſted whether ſome expedient cannot be deviſed to operate as an indemnity, by excuſing part of the militia from a poll tax, ſo as to equalize the exemption, if made gratuitous.

Mr. Livermore ſaid he diſliked the whole amendment. He alſo diſliked the bill, on ſeveral accounts, more particularly as it interferred too much with the regulations of the ſeveral States.—The preſent propoſition he thought would come in more properly in the ſecond ſection.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid he was glad that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia had been brought forward; it would ſerve to aſcertain the ſentiment of the houſe, on this important ſubject. He obſerved, that in his opinion the gentleman had not argued with his uſual ingenuity and knowledge of the human heart, in reſpect to the exemptions propoſed in favor of the Quakers. It is too evident that mankind ſtand in greater dread of preſent evil, than of future puniſhment: The influence of conſcience is a weak defence againſt the powerful temptations of pecuniary advantages; and as he had been informed ſince he came to this city that one Quaker will convert ten men to quakeriſm, where ten of a different perſuaſion will not convert one Quaker; with the aſſiſtance of this law, the converts ſaid he, will be ten times as numerous—he conceived that the natural operation of it would be to deſtroy the whole militia bill. He inſiſted on their being liable to a penalty in lieu of perſonal ſervice, and enlarged on the reaſonableneſs of paying their proportion to the general defence. He replied to Mr. Boudinot's query reſpecting 10,000 Quakers; they would all run away ſaid he, and 1000 men in that caſe would ſubjugate the country.

Mr. Giles obſerved that he was oppoſed to the exemption of the Quakers, and gave his reaſons; protection and perſonal ſervices reſult from ſociety: they are due from every individual, and it is a violation of moral duty to withhold this perſonal ſervice. He was in favor of exempting every man from doing that, which his general conduct evinced was contrary to his conſcience: but it cannot be ſaid that it is againſt the conſcience of a Quaker to hold and poſſeſs property; therefore every man who receives the protection of the laws, ought to contribute his proportion to the ſupport of the laws. He then entered more fully into a conſideration of the ſubject, and objected to the exemption as creating an unwarrantable diſtinction between the citizens; throwing a burthen on the majority, to relieve the minority; giving the minority privileges for ſhrinking from their duty: What criterion is there ſaid he to determine whether a man is under the impreſſion of conſcience? and concluded by ſaying a fine can only determine the exiſtence of this principle.

Mr. Vining was in favor of the exemption, but did not think it would be ſatisfactory to the people without qualifying it by an equivalent. Quakers ſaid he are eaſily diſtinguiſhed—every man knows them.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) This debate ſeems to be detailed when gentlemen appear to think very much alike upon the ſubject. The queſtion is how the fine or penalty ſhall be aſſeſſed; tho ſome appear diſpoſed to exempt thoſe people not only from perſonal ſervice, but from all commutation. It then ſeems neceſſary that the queſtion ſhould be firſt determined whether an equivalent ſhall be paid or not. According to the ſentiments of ſome gentlemen: It is propoſed to go further than even this ſtate has, in which the greateſt number of theſe perſons exiſt—for when

in convention the queſtion was taken for ſtrike ing out the penalty, only 7 or 8 members roſe in favor of it.—But he thought this propoſition improperly added to the firſt amendment, and wiſhed it might be withdrawn, till the queſtion whether the exemptions ſhould be made by the ſtates or by the general government is determined.

Mr. Madiſon, replied to Mr. Smith, he ſaid that he conceived his motion a proper amendment at this place—as the gentleman from Connecticut only moved that the exemptions made by the ſeveral ſtates ſhould be ſanctioned by the general government :—but it is conceded that this exemption is not made by the ſeveral ſtates, and therefore ought to be here ſpecified. He ſaid he ſhould acquieſce in an equivalent—tho he would prefer a gratuitous exemption.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

The Amendments to the Militia Bill under conſideration.

The ſubject of exemptions was further diſcuſſed this day.

Mr. Madiſon withdrew for the preſent his propoſition in favor of perſons religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms. The queſtion then was, whether the power of exempting ſhould be excluſively veſted in Congreſs, or be exerciſed partly by the ſeveral States.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Stone moved that it ſhould be divided, and the queſtion for ſtriking out the words "except as herein after excepted," in order to admit the propoſed amendment, being put, was negatived—the ſubſtitute was ſuperceded of courſe.

Mr. Moore propoſed as an amendment to the firſt ſection, to add theſe words, "or with a good rifle, a ſhot bag, &c." which was agreed to.

The amendments to the ſecond ſeſſion being read, the debate on exemptions was renewed.—The amendment by which the particular States are empowered to exempt from militia duty, the legiſlative, executive, and judicial officers of the reſpective States, was agreed to by a great majority.

Mr. Madiſon then renewed his propoſition in favor of perſons religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, in a different form from that before offered, and to the following effect: "That all perſons religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, who ſhall make a declaration of the ſame before a civil magiſtrate, ſhall be excuſed from performing militia duty; but be liable to a penalty of —— dollars, to be appropriated as the monies ariſing from the poſt-office are appropriated.

This amendment was ſeconded by Mr. Boudinot, and objected to by Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Smith.

After ſome debate, Mr. Madiſon propoſed that it ſhould lie on the table for conſideration—and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.

Mr. Goodhue preſented the petition of Iſaac Oſgood, which was read, and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Burke's motion reſpecting a bill for altering the time of the meeting of Congreſs, was taken into conſideration and negatived.

Several petitions, praying compenſation for ſervices rendered during the late war, were read, and referred to the ſecretary at war.

Mr. Fitzſimons from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, to aſcertain how far the owners of ſhips or veſſels ſhall be liable to the freighters; read a firſt time.

On motion, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, on the means of making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit.

Mr. Livermore took the chair, and the committee agreed to the following reſolutions, viz.

That an additional duty of 8 cents per gallon, be laid and collected upon all diſtilled ſpirits of common proof, and in like proportion for all other diſtilled ſpirits which ſhall after the——of day of——be imported into the United States.

Alſo, that from and after the——day of—— next, a duty of 11 cents per gallon be impoſed upon all ſpirits of the firſt claſs of proof, diſtilled within the United States, from ſugar, molaſſes or other foreign materials—Alſo, a duty in like proportion on all other claſſes of proof.

Alſo a duty of nine cents upon all ſpirits, of the firſt claſs of proof, diſtilled within any city, town or village within the United States, from materials of the growth, or production of the United States, alſo a duty in like proportion on all other claſſes of proof.

That for each ſtill employed in diſtilling ſpirits in any other place than a city, town or village, there to be collected and paid, a yearly ſum of. cents for every gallon, Engliſh wine-meaſure, of the capacity of each ſtill, including its head.

After which the committee roſe and the chairman reported the reſolutions, which were read and agreed to by the houſe.

And a committee of five members was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to ſaid reſolutions. The committee appointed, are Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Trumbull, Lawrance, Wynkoop, and Mr. Smith of Maryland.

The committee of the whole was then diſcharged from further conſideration of ſaid report.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill on the other parts of the report, for altering the mode of collecting the duty on wines and teas, and to allow a longer time for collecting the ſame, this motion was referred to the foregoing committee.

In committee of the whole.——Mr. Livermore in the chair.

On the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the eſtabliſhment of Land-Offices for the diſpoſal of the vacant lands belonging to the United States. After ſome diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that the Preſident of the United States has this day approved and ſigned the act, making further proviſion for the debt of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a committee of three was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to enable the collector of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to permit the landing of goods, at other places within this diſtrict than the port of Philadelphia, the river being obſtructed by ice.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

The affreightage bill was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole.

A memorial and remonſtrance of the public creditors of the United States in the county of Burlington, and town of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, was read.

Mr. Lee, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which ſhall be loſt or deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed—which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Lee alſo reported, from the committee on the petition of William Robinſon, that the caſe would come within the cognizance of the bill now reported. The committee was diſcharged from any further conſideration of the ſaid petition—and the petitioner had leave to withdraw the ſame.

The petition of John Philip De Haas was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Fitzſimons reported a bill authorizing the unloading of goods, wares, and merchandize, at places, other than at the port of Philadelphia—read the firſt and ſecond time—and referred to the committee of the whole, to morrow.

In committee of the whole Houſe on the ſtate of the Union.——Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubjects of a Land-Office, and the unappropriated lands in the Weſtern Territory under conſideration. Further progreſs was made; but the diſcuſſion not finiſhed. *Adjourned.*

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland)* Dec. 23.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 16, 1790.

On motion, the queſtion was put, That it is the opinion of this houſe that the aſſumption of the State debts by the United States, is a meaſure dangerous in its conſequences to the governments of the ſeveral States? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, were, Affirmative 32, —Negative 26.

On motion, the queſtion was put, That it is the opinion of this houſe that the ſaid aſſumption is particularly injurious to this ſtate? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, were, Affirmative, 30—Negative, 28.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of the houſe that the ſaid aſſumption is in no manner authoriſed by the conſtitution of the United States? the previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Denwood, were, Affirmative, 26—Negative, 33.

Ordered, That the ſaid reſolutions, with the yeas and nays, together with the third propoſition, and the yeas and nays on the previous queſtion relative to the ſame, be publiſhed in the Annapolis, Baltimore, and Eaſton newſpapers.

December 21.

The following propoſition being propounded to the houſe, viz. That the reſolutions on the propoſitions reſpecting the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, and the ſubſequent proceedings thereon, be and they are hereby reſcinded and annulled? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, were, Affirmative, 26—Negative, 26.

The houſe being equally divided, it was declared in the affirmative by the honorable the ſpeaker.

The main queſtion was then put. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, were, Affirmative, 27—Negative 26.

PROVIDENCE, December 11.

On Saturday laſt the circuit court of the United States for Rhode-Iſland diſtrict was opened at the court-houſe in this town. On the following Monday, the court, conſiſting of chief juſtice JAY and juſtice CUSHING, of the Supreme court of the United States, and juſtice MARCHANT, of this diſtrict court, proceeded to buſineſs.

A charge was given to the grand jury by the chief juſtice—full of good ſenſe and learning, though expreſſed in the moſt plain and familiar ſtyle.

A number of actions were commenced in this court; but they were either ſettled or continued, without a trial on the merits of any of them, either before the court or jury. And on Tueſday evening the court adjourned, to meet again according to law.

At length have the mild beams of national juſtice began to irradiate this State, and opened a dawn of hope for better times.

All deſcriptions of people, who witneſſed the proceedings of the court, diſcovered their entire approbation.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

OF FRANCE.

The following order was taken by the National Aſſembly, on the bold proteſt of the Parliament of Toulouſe againſt their proceedings.

"October 9, 1790.

"On the report of the committee on the Conſtitution, the National Aſſembly DECREES, That the members of the *heretofore*-court of Parliament of Toulouſe, who paſſed the Reſolves of the 25th and 26th of Sept. laſt, ſhall be impeached before a Tribunal forthwith to be eſtabliſhed, to take cognizance of High Treaſon againſt the Nation. And conſidering the nature of the Charges againſt them, furthermore Decrees, That the KING ſhall be intreated to give the neceſſary orders for apprehending all the perſons concerning in ſaid *Proteſts*."

A requeſt has been made by the inhabitants of LOUISIANA—a diſtrict of *South America*, belonging to the crown of *Spain*, to be taken under the protection of, and to receive the benefit of the laws of the National Aſſembly of *France*.

The firſt 400,000,000 of Aſſignats, iſſued by the French National Aſſembly, bore an intereſt of *five per cent.* October 8, the Aſſembly decreed that the intereſt ſhould ceaſe, after the 16th of that month. Some call this an *ex poſt facto* law.

The National Aſſembly, in ſome of the French papers, is denominated the *Long Parliament*. They labour inceſſantly, *Sundays* and all days—but they ſeem to be *weaving* the *web* of *Penelope*—

"Who though ſhe ſtoutly did beſtir her,
Her finiſhing was ne'er the nearer."

Every citizen of the United States is intereſted in the riſe of the public paper—whether a proprietor or not; for in proportion as its value approaches to that of ſpecie, an additional medium is introduced, by which every perſon who has any thing to do with trade, commerce, agriculture or manufactures, is benefited.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that this country has never been in poſſeſſion of a ſufficient quantity of the precious metal to conſtitute a competent circulating medium, without the auxiliary of paper money; hence, before the revolution, the principal part of the then provinces, had their particular emiſſions, funded on various principles—to this circumſtance may perhaps be chiefly attributed the facility with which the immenſe emiſſions of contiuental paper ſlid into circulation; and though an unfunded debt is the bane of a country, becauſe it will encreaſe, and becauſe it will depreciate; yet, an addition to the preſent medium of the United States of bank paper, bottomed on ſubſtantial funds, ſuch as, through the favor of heaven, are now within our reach, will moſt undoubtedly invigorate every ſpring of induſtry and enterprize that can poſſibly be ſet in motion.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	18/. pr. £.	or 90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.	or 45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/6.——16/.	80	do.
Indents	9/.	45	do.
State debts	12/6	62½	do.

The purchaſes of publie debt made yeſterday by the Treaſurer of the United States, were at the following rates: Funded, 6 per cents *a* 18/. Deferred, 6 per cents, and 3 per cents at 9/.

☞ *THE Subſcribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are reſpectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to Mr.* Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, the Editor has engaged Mr.* Samuel Campbell, *Book-ſeller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and ſuperintend their delivery—by whom Subſcriptions will be received.*

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, ha opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Ninth day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the Secretary of the Treaſury to prepare and report, on this day, ſuch further proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the public credit—the ſaid Secretary *Reſpectfully Reports*,

AMONG other ſubſtantial reaſons, which recommend, as a proviſion for the public debt, duties upon articles of conſumption, in preference to taxes on houſes and lands, is this—It is very deſirable, if practicable, to reſerve the latter fund for objects and occaſions, which will more immediately intereſt the ſenſibility of the whole community, and more directly affect the public ſafety. It will be a conſolatory reflection, that ſo capital a reſource remains untouched by that proviſion, which, while it will have a very material influence in favor of public credit, will be alſo conducive to the tranquility of the public mind in reſpect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the eſtimation of our reſources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the reſpect for us muſt encreaſe; and this muſt beget a proportionable caution neither to inſult nor injure us with levity. While on the contrary, the appearance of exhauſted reſources (which would perhaps be a conſequence of mortgaging the revenne to be derived from land, for the intereſt of the public debt) might tend to invite both inſult and injury, by inſpiring an opinion, that our efforts to reſent or repel them were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of reſiduary reſources, in ſo ſtriking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial conſequences; the ſuſpenſion of taxes on real eſtates can as little fail to be pleaſing to the maſs of the community; and it may reaſonably be preſumed, that ſo provident a forbearance on the part of the government will enſure a more cheerful acquieſcence on that part of the claſs of the community immediately to be affected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjunctures ſhall dictate a reſort to that ſpecies of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to purſue this ſalutary courſe, it is indiſpenſable that an efficacious uſe ſhould be made of thoſe articles of conſumption, which are the moſt proper and the moſt productive; to which claſs diſtilled ſpirits very evidently belong; and a prudent energy will be requiſite, as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantum of the duty.

It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that the duties on the great maſs of imported articles, have reached a point, which it would not be expedient to exceed. There is, at leaſt, ſatisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended farther, without contravening the ſenſe of the body of the merchants; and though it is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumſtance ought to conclude againſt the expediency of a public meaſure; yet when due regard is had to the diſpoſition which that enlightened claſs of citizens has manifeſted towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto ſeconded its operations—to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to thoſe additional impoſitions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the enſuing year, and to the greatneſs of the innovation, which in this particular, has already taken place in the former ſtate of things, there will be perceived to exiſt the moſt ſolid reaſons againſt lightly paſſing the bounds which coincide with their impreſſions of what is reaſonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauſpicious to give occaſion for a ſuppoſition, that trade alone is deſtined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the treaſury.

However true, as a general poſition, that the conſumer pays the duty, yet it will not follow, that trade may not be eſſentially diſtreſſed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is diſproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cauſe of diverting too large a ſhare of it from the exigencies of buſineſs, but as the requiſite advances to ſatisfy the duties will, in many, if not in moſt caſes, precede the receipts, from the ſale of the articles on which they are laid, the conſequence will often be ſacrifices which the merchant cannot afford to make.

The inconvenience of exceeding the proper limit, in this reſpect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular ſeverity on thoſe places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which abound leaſt in pecuniary reſources. Appearances do not juſtify ſuch an eſtimate of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage to material accumulations on the, already conſiderable, rates of the duties on the maſs of foreign importation.

Another motive for caution on this point, ariſes from the reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by law of the laſt ſeſſion, is hitherto a mere matter of ſpeculative calculation, and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is preſumable too, that a ſtill further augmentation would have an influence, the reverſe of favorable to the public credit. The operation would be apt to be regarded as artificial—as deſtitute of ſolidity—as preſenting a numerical increaſe, but involving an actual diminution of revenue. The diſtruſt of the efficacy of the preſent proviſion might alſo be accompanied with a doubt of a better ſubſtitute hereafter. The inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to ſo unpromiſing an effort to draw all from one ſource.

A diverſification of the nature of the funds is deſirable on other accounts. It is clear that leſs dependence can be placed on one ſpecies of funds, and that too liable to the viciſſitudes of the continuance, or interruption of foreign intercourſe, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference, from theſe various and important conſiderations, ſeems to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on imported articles, the ſum neceſſary to a complete proviſion for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious; incompatible with the intereſts, not leſs of revenue than of commerce; that reſources of a different kind muſt of neceſſity be explored; and that the ſelection of the moſt fit objects is the only thing which ought to occupy enquiry.

Beſides the eſtabliſhment of ſupplementary funds, it is requiſite to the ſupport of the public credit, that thoſe eſtabliſhed ſhould ſtand upon a footing which will give all reaſonable aſſurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which ſome other regulations than have yet been adopted, ſeem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the revenue, and deſirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

With theſe views, it is ſubmitted, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it reſpects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it reſpects other wines, to nine months; and that they be collected on a plan ſimilar to that propoſed in relation to imported diſtilled ſpirits.—

And that a third option (two being allowed by the preſent law) be given to the importers of teas; which ſhall be, to give bond without ſurety for the amount of the duty in each caſe, payable in two years, upon the following terms—

The teas to be depoſited at the expence and riſk of the importer in ſtore-houſes to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; each ſtore-houſe having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the cuſtody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in the cuſtody of an officer, whoſe duty it ſhall be made to attend, at all reaſonable times, for the purpoſe of deliveries.

Theſe deliveries, whether for home ſale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inſpection of the place.

If for home ſale, the permits to be granted after the duties ſhall have been paid, or ſecured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it ſhall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount ſhall exceed five hundred dollars; *Provided*, That the credit ſhall in no caſe extend beyond the period of two years originally allowed for the entire ſum. If the duties on the whole quantity depoſited ſhall not have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it ſhall be lawful for the proper officer to cauſe a ſale to be made of ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge what ſhall remain unſatisfied. In every caſe, it ſhall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the officer whoſe province it ſhall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are to be made for exportation, the permits to be granted upon bond being entered into to ſecure and aſcertain the exportation. This may require ſome alterations of form, in the manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of this article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inſpectors of the revenue; the cheſts and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which ſhall accompany them to be granted, as in the caſe of diſtilled ſpirits.

To theſe more direct expedients for the ſupport of public credit, the inſtitution of a National Bank, preſents itſelf as a neceſſary auxiliary. This the Secretary regards as an indiſpenſable engine, in the adminiſtration of the finances. To preſent this important object in a more diſtinct and more comprehenſive light, he has concluded to make it the ſubject of a ſeparate Report, which he begs leave herewith to ſubmit No. II.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Eſtimate of the probable Product of the Funds, propoſed in the annexed Report.

	Dollars.
4,000,000 gallons of diſtilled ſpirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 cents per gallon,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons of ſpirits, diſtilled in the United States from foreign materials, at 11 cents pr. gallon,	385,000
3,000,000 ditto, diſtilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon,	270,000
Total dollars,	975,000
Deduct for drawbacks, and expence of collection, 10 per cent.	97,500
Net product, Dollars,	877,500

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 26th of December 1788, the houſe occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of Wm. Haſelton on the above date.

1788.
October 24, 4873, 4874, 6356 — of 500 dollars each, and one of 400 dollars, — favor of JAMES HASELTON.

ELIZABETH HASELTON,
Adminiſtratrix of
JAMES HASELTON, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790. [62 6t.1aw.]

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,
BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Perſons having Buſineſs to tranſact at the Public Offices, may be aſſiſted, or have their Buſineſs done for them (without the trouble and expence of a perſonal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

At the

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,

WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

Public Securities,

BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and ſold, let or leaſed, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Maſters, Waiters, Nurſes, Seamſtreſſes, Chamber and other Maids, and thoſe of other profeſſions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be ſupplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.
Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week*, *Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

PROPOSALS,

By JOHN TRUMBULL,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;
One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN, at the *Battle of Bunker's-Hill*.
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, in the *Attack of Quebec*.

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN, PUTNAM.	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL, Major PITCAIRN, and Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—

General MONTGOMERY,	Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and	Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

December 14.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
Dec. 18. VINCENT M. PELOSI.

This day is published,

By THOMAS LANG,

No. 21, *Church-Alley*,

And ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, WILLIAM PRICHARD, and RICE and Co. in Market-Street; and by THOMAS DOBSON, WILLIAM YOUNG, and ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

Price 12*s.* 6*d. (not half the price of the London edition)*

The POEMS of OSSIAN,

THE

SON OF FINGAL.

Tranſlated by JAMES MACPHERSON, Eſq.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.